

VOYTINSKAYA, Sevil' Yevgen'yevna; DUNTSOVA, Klavdiya Georgiyevna;
KAGANOVA, A., red.; MEDRISH, D., tekhn. red.

[Pork dishes] Bliuda iz svininy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.
lit-ry, 1961. 95 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Cookery (Pork))

KAZENNOVA, A.R.; VOYTINSKAYA, S.Ye., starshiy inzh.-tekhnolog;
MASLOVA, M.Ye.; VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn.
red.

[Quality requirements for semiprocessed food products, prepared
dishes and culinary products] Trebovaniia k kachestvu polufabri-
katov, gotovykh blud i kulinarnykh izdelii. Moskva, Gostorg-
izdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy kulinar Upravleniya obshchestvennogo pitaniya Minister-
stva trgovli RSFSR (for Kazenrova). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika
torgovo-proizvodstvennogo otdela Glavnogo upravleniya obshche-
stvennogo pitaniya Iсполnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo
soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Maslova).
(Cookery) (Food industry--Standards)

TROFIMOVA, V.I.; SHTEYMAN, R.A.; SHAPIRO, M.S.; MALEVICH, O.A.; ODINTSOV, A.I.; GROZNOV, S.R.; RYBAK, I.A.; SHORIN, G.F.; BELYAKOV, I.M.; SIDOROV, V.A.; VOYTINSKAYA, S.Ye.; DUNTSOVA, K.G.; KHRUSTALEVA, O.N.; CHERVYAKOVA, L., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Manual on technological advice and technical specifications for semiprocessed products and dishes of meat, poultry, fish, potatoes, and vegetables] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii i tekhnicheskikh uslovii na polufabrikaty i kulinarnye izdeliia iz miasa, ptitsy, ryby, kartofelia i ovoshchei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1958. 101 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Ministerstvo torgovli.
(Food industry) (Cookery)

VOYTINSKIY, A.S., inzhener.

Role of central storage in the organization of an efficient system for
regulating production in machine-building plants. Vest.mash.34 no.4:
89-92 Ap '54. (MIRA 7:5)

(Stores or stockroom keeping) (Machinery industry)

VOYTINSKIY, I. Z. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Penetrating Wounds of the Chest in the Light of Military-Medical Examination." Central Inst. for Advanced Training of Physicians. 8 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17836)

VOYTINSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Drives for assembly conveyers. Der.1 lesokhim.prom. 2 no.12:3-7 D '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki
drevesiny. (Conveying machinery) (Furniture industry)

VOYTINSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VERTEBNYY, P.I., redaktor;
SARMATSKAYA, G.I., redaktor; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.K., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Intra-plant transport in sawmills and lumber processing mills]
Vnutrizavodskoi transport na lesopil'nykh i derevoobrabatyvau-
shchikh predpriyatiyakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 522 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Sawmills)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Practical problems of the application of periodogram analysis
in electroencephalography. Vop. psikh. 10 no.2:163-166
Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh infektsiy,
Leningrad.

L 31489-66

ACC NR: AP6023199

SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/66/000/001/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Voytinskiy, Ye. Ya.; Pryanishnikov, V. A.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki); Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Children's Infections (Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh infektsiy)

TITLE: Device for measuring two-dimensional functions of the distribution of electroencephalographic amplitudes ¹²

36

B

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 1, 1966, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, encephalology, diagnostic instrument, electronic component

ABSTRACT: A device which makes it possible to investigate the two-dimensional functions of the distribution of two electroencephalograms (EEG) recorded from two different parts of the brain, and one electroencephalogram of different time (t) intervals is described in the article. The device can be operated by input signals of 0.2-60 volts at frequencies of 0-5,000 cycles. The device is assembled from standard radiometric instruments, including two integral discriminators of the ID-2 type, two conversion instruments, a feed-back arrangement, and two amplitude-impulse modulators. With the help of this device two-dimensional functions of distribution of amplitude electroencephalograms can be measured with a precision of $\pm 3\%$. The device can be used in different areas of experimental and clinical electroencephalography. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 27May65 /

Card 1/lmc

UDC: 615.471 : 616.831-073.97

0915

14121

L 29326-66 RH

ACC NR: AP6018132

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/006/0777/0781

AUTHOR: Voytinakiy, Ye. Ya.; Pryanishnikov, V. A.

ORG: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for Children's Diseases (Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh infektsiy)

TITLE: Analog calculator¹⁰ for analyzing EEG's²²

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR v. 52, no. 6, 1966, 777-781

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, analog system, calculator

ABSTRACT: The authors have designed and tested an analog device using standard components which gives a direct and continuous analysis of electroencephalographic

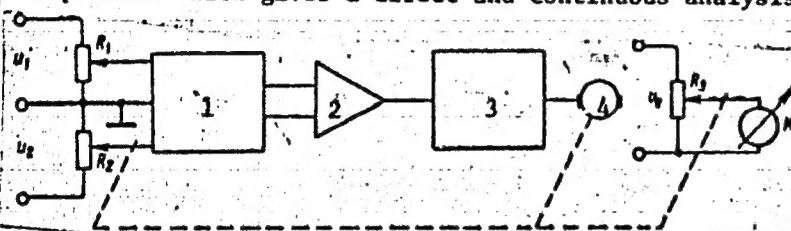


Fig. 1. Block diagram of ratio calculator

1 - Difference detector; 2 - amplifier; 3 - phase detector; 4 - reversible motor.

signals. Signals proportional to mean frequency (\bar{f}) and mean square amplitude (σ^2)

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UDC: 612.822.3

L 29326-66

ACC NR: AP6018132

of the EEG signal are simultaneously developed and subtracted in a ratio calculator servd (see Fig. 1) to yield an output proportional to \bar{f}/σ^2 . Tests on responses of rabbits and humans to visual stimuli have been made with the device. A sample record

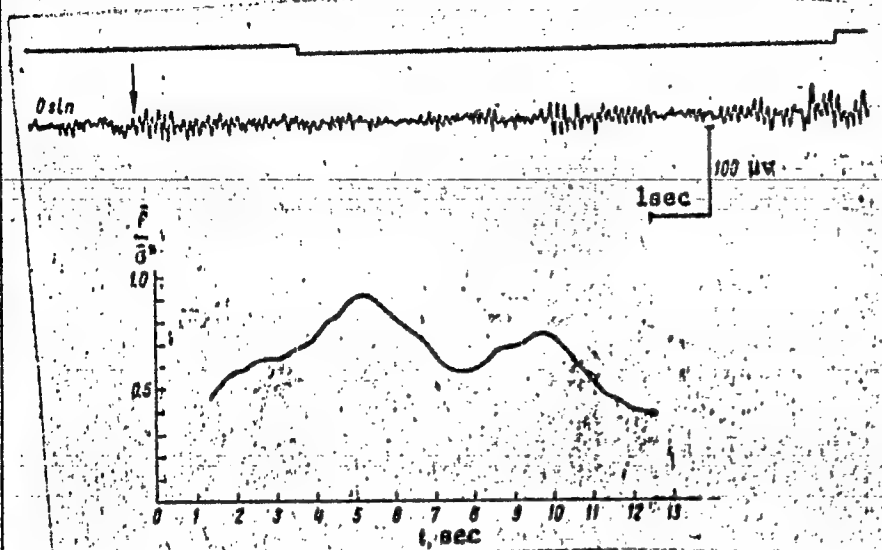


Fig. 2. EEG and resulting \bar{f}/σ^2 output

Card 2/3

L 29326-66

ACC NR: AP6018132

with a human EEG input is shown in Fig. 2. The analog signal shows two desynchronization peaks, caused by a sharp increase in frequency with respect to amplitude upon applying visual stimuli. A schematic and circuit specifications are included. The frequency range is given as from very low up to 1 kc, and the output error as not over 5%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [SH]

SUB CODE: 06,09 SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

5010

Card

3/3

BK

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya. (Leningrad); PRYANISHNIKOV, V.A. (Leningrad)

Probabilistic analysis of electroencephalograms. Vop. psikhol.
no.4:99-105 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya. (Leningrad); LEBEDEV, O.M. (Leningrad); LEVIN, M.V.
(Leningrad); MUNITZ, I.N. (Leningrad)

Graphic method for the periodic analysis of the measurement and
evaluation of encephalograms. Vop.psikhol. 9 no.2:152-157 Mr-Apr
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electroencephalography)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.; LEVIN, M.V.; MUNITS, I.N.

Analysis of the electroencephalogram by the periodogram
method. Biofizika 8 no.2:242-245 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradsкая psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa im. P.P.
Kashchenko.

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Analysis of slow and ultra-slow periodic components of the human
electroencephalogram. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.6:664-668 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh infektsiy,
Leningrad.

VOYTINSKIY, Ye. Ya.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.A.

Probability method for the analysis of time-related characteristics of the EEG. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10: 118-121 0 '65 (NIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh infektsiy (direktor - prof. A.L. Libov), Leningrad. Submitted March 24, 1964.

VOYTNISKIY, Ye. Ya.

Electronic analyzer of the amplitude spectrum of the electro-
encephalogram. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 16 no. 1:140-144 Ja-F '66
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut detskikh
infektsiy, Leningrad. Submitted March 13, 1965.

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya. (Leningrad); LEBEDEV, O.M. (Leningrad)

Quantitative evaluation of the form of electroencephalogram
waves. Vop. psikhol. 11 no.6:160-162 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye. Ya.

Relation between the precision of "absolute" discrimination of the frequency of sound signals and the width of the frequency range.
Probl.fiziol.akust. 4:51-55 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii slukhovogo analizatora Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(HEARING)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Accuracy of "absolute" discrimination of the frequency of
sound signals in man. Vop.psikhol. 6 no.2:74-83 Mr-Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR.
(Hearing)

BONDAREV, V.N.; VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.; DEDOV, V.F.

Late results of prefrontal leukotomy according to clinical,
X-ray and electroencephalographic data. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
(MIRA 16:11)
62 no.12:1874--1878 '62

1. Leningradskiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni V.M.
Bekhtereva (dir.-kand. med. nauk B.A.Lebeder) i Leningradskaya
psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni P.P.Kashchenko (glav-
nyy vrach L.P.Durova, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. Ye.S.
Averbukh).

*

VOYTINSKIY, Ye. Ya., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) ^{Study of} ~~"Inquiry into~~
the Accuracy of "absolute" Distinction of Frequency of
Phonetic Signals in ~~Man~~ ^{Man}." Len, 1958, 10pp (Acad Sci of
USSR. Inst of Physiology im I.P. Pavlov), 100 copies.
(KL, 41-58, 120)

human beings."

- 13 -

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System, Higher Nervous T
Activity, Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70554

Author : Chistovich, L. A.; Voytinskiy, Ye. Ya.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Method of Determining Differential Sensitivity Under
Conditions of Discrimination of a Series of Signals

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, Vol 2, No 2, 142-146

Abstract : In giving the experimental subject tones in chance arrangement from a previously-familiar group of signals, it was required of the subject that he determine them (give them the numbers by which the separate sounds had previously been designated). The errors in signals depended on the magnitude of fluctuation of the reproduced tones. The mean square deviation of fluctuations was computed from the results of the "absolute discrimination" of five tones with

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System, Higher Nervous T
Activity, Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70554

varying magnitudes of "stops" (intervals between the tones
on a scale adequate for auditory discrimination) in
different experiments. Discrimination of tones improved
with reduction in the steps of the scale. -- K. S. Ratner

Card 2/2

135

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Study of periodic oscillations in a human electroencephalogram.
Trudy LIETIN no.13:257-262 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.A.

Automatic measurement of the probability characteristics of
the electroencephalogram. Trudy LIETIN no.13:263-271 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

BONDAREV, V.N.; VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya. (Leningrad)

Electroencephalographic studies in vaccinal encephalitis in children.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.7:1100 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BONDAREV, V.N.; VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Character of the electroencephalogram in schizophrenic patients with a manifest psychic defect. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.5:735-739 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni P.P. Kashchenko (glavnyy vrach - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.N. Bondarev).

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

VOYTINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Studying differential sensitivity under conditions of "absolute" discrimination of a series of sound signals [with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.2:147-153 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.
(HEARING)

Voytische K, V.V.

TABLE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/9157

Abdelya nauk SSCR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr
Sbornik standardnykh i algoritmy program dlya BESM (collection of
Standard and Typical Programs for the BESM (High-Speed Electronic
Computer)). Moscow, 1960. 13 p. Karta slup invertekt. 5,000
copies printed.

Rep. Ed.: V.N. Kurovskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics;
M. of Publishing House; M.V. Tsvetkovskiy, Tech. Ed.: L.P. Kuznetsov.

PREFACE: This book is intended for digital computer programmers.

CONTENTS: This book is a collection of 10 articles giving 10 programs
for the solution of various mathematical and numerical problems
using the BESM (High-Speed Electronic Computer). No personalities
are mentioned. There are no references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MC/m/d
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S/044/61/000/007/053/055
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Voytishek, V.V.

TITLE: Calculation program with a doubled number of digits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 7, 1961, 48,
abstract 7 V 315. ("Sb. standartn. i tipovykh programm dlya
БЭСМ" (BESM), M., An SSSR, 1960, 55-74)

TEXT: The author gives calculating formulas, the block diagram, the program and an instruction for the use of the program for calculations with a doubled number of digits. The program is provided for the extension of the range of the numbers $2^{2^{31}}$ and for the enlargement of the significant digits of the results.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

✓B

VOYTIV, M.I. [Voitiv, M.I.]; TRAPIV, I.I.

Effect of magnetic fields on the decrease of incrustations in
steam boilers. Dokl. LPI 5 no. 1/2: 38-40 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

VOYTKEVICH, A.

Symposium on "The formation of endocrine functions in ontogeny."
Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.4:381-383 J1-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

VOYTYLICH, A.A.

Conditions for the regeneration of endocrine organs. Arkh.anat.gist. 1
entr. 48 no.3:111-120 M: '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VOYTKEVICH, Anatoliy Anatol'yevich; PETROV, A.N., red.

[Restorative processes and hormones] Vosstanovitel'nye
protssessy i gormony. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 250 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Methods of transmission of secretions from the hypothalamic nuclei to the neurohypophysis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.7:99-103 JI '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.

(HYPOTHALAMUS physiol)
(PITUITARY BODY)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Relation between the neurohypophysis and the secretion of
the preoptical nuclei of hypothalamus. Nauch. dokl. vys.
shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:93-97 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gistologii i embriologii Voronezh-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPOTHALAMUS)

(PITUITARY BODY)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Changes in the pituitary of amphibian larvae after the removal of
the preoptic nuclei. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.10:93-96 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Boytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PITUITARY BODY HYPOPHYSECTOMY)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Phenomenon of hyperpigmentation following exclusion of the source
of hypothalamic neurosecretion. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.7:884-891 J1 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. From the Medical Institute, Voronezh.
(COLOR OF ANIMALS) (HYPOTHALAMUS)

VOYTKEVICH, Anatoliy Anatol'yevich; SPIZ, M.Ye., red.izd-va;
DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[The feather of a bird; morphology, development, molt and
neurohormonal regulation] Pero ptitsy; morfologiya, razvitiye,
lin'ka i neiro-gormonal'naya regulatsiya. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 285 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Feathers)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Reactivity of the tissues of amphibian larvae to hormones after the removal of the diencephalon. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:72-75 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gistologii i embriologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--AMPHIBIA) (DIENTEPHALON)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A. [Voitkevych, A.A.]

Role of the neurosecretion of hypothalamic nuclei in the regulation of
water metabolism. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.2:147-158 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy endokrinologii AMN SSSR pri Voronezhskom
meditsinskom institute.

(HYPOTHALAMUS)

(WATER METABOLISM)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Role of the neurosecretion in the regulation of metamorphosis
of Amphibia. Zhur. ob. biol. 23 no.1:45-55 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Medical High School of Voronezh.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--AMPHIBIA)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Neurohypophysis and adenohypophysis in the late period of the larval development of the frog. Arkh. anat. gist. embr. 42 no.2:69-82 P '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Adres avtora: Voronezh, Studencheskaya ul. 10, Meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(PITUITARY BODY) (FROGS)* (EMBRYOLOGY_BATRACHIA)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.A.

Changes in the secretory neurons of the hypothalamus and pituitary under the conditions of a salt load. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:93-97 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. -- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(HYPOTHALAMUS)
(PITUITARY BODY)
(WATER METABOLISM)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof.

Some results of the research of Histology Department of the Voronezh
Medical Institute. Biul. Uch.med. sov. 2 no.2:20-23 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(HISTOLOGY)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Recent data on the role of hypothalamic neurosecretions in the regulation of amphibian metamorphosis. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:68-72 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gistologii i embriologii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (LARVAE—AMPHIBIA)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Recent data on the duplication of extremities in frogs under natural conditions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:102-105 Mr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.A.Boytkevich)
Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.I.Odnoralev).

Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

(FROGS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Development and structure of the medical eminence of the neurohypophysis in amphibians. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.2:481-484 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

(PITUITARY BODY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM—AMPHIBIA)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Hypothalamic regulation of the pars intermedia of the pituitary body.
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:710-713 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.

(PITUITARY BODY) (HYPOTHALAMUS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Humoral effects of the neurosecretion of preoptic nuclei on the metamorphosis of amphibian larvae. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:235-238 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.
(BRAIN) (LARVAE--AMPHIBIA)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; KULESHOVA, L.N.

Reaction of the pancreas to injuries in frog larvae in relation
to metamorphosis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no. 6: 84-87 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (METAMORPHOSIS)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Symposium on neurosecretory elements and their significance for the
organism. Usp.sovr.biol. 53 no.3:393-398 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(NEUROCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

Y

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VOYTKEVICH, A.A. (Voronezh, prosp. Revolutsii, 19/21, kv.8)

Basic properties of the parafollicular cells of the thyroid gland. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.5:52-56 Ky '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Voytkovich, A.A.

ca

16

Microbiology of kumis production. A. Voytkovich
and E. Kurnov. *Microbiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 308-318
(1934).—Kumis (fermented horse milk) is best prepd.
from fresh (unpasteurized) mare milk by inoculation with
a mixt. of *Torula* yeasts and lactic acid bacteria of the
type of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. No proteolysis or fat
decomps. takes place in the process of kumis formation.
H. Cohen

Yoytkevich, A. A.

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

"Do the cortex and medulla of the adrenals of mammals possess metamorphogenic properties."
Department of Endocrin Factors of Development, Institute of Experimental Morphology,
Moscow. (p. 191) by Voytkevich, A. A.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VI, 1937, No. 1

COMMON ELEMENTS

1ST AND 2ND COPY(S)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

ca

11F

The role of the pituitary in the processes of growth and differentiation. A. A. Voitkevich. *Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. R.* 1939, 11, 2430. — After a review of work on the coordination of the hormones of the anterior lobe with the different cell elements of the pituitary, a study of the biol. activity of the different kinds of cells for the purpose of investigating the origin of the principal hormones is reported. Basophilic and eosinophilic groups of cells were isolated from the pituitary of cattle. From 1.5 to 2 mg. of these cells were implanted in tadpoles and larger doses in axolotls. The basophilic cells accelerated metamorphosis. The eosinophilic cells activated the growth of the larvae and retarded metamorphosis. After implantation of the basophilic cells the thyroid gland of the larvae showed thyreotropic activity, which was not shown after implantation of the eosinophilic cells. From this, it was assumed that the anterior lobe of the pituitary exerts an influence on the thyroid gland. With birds (pigeons), implantation of the basophilic elements increased thyroid activity and the growth of feathers. Eosinophilic cells produced no effect. Implantation of basophilic cells in the abdominal cavity of infantile mice induced estrus; eosinophilic cells were inactive. From these findings it appears that the basophilic cells produce the thyreotropic and the gonadotropic hormones while the eosinophilic cells produce the growth hormone.

M. G. Moore

COMMON ELEMENTS

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

ca

11F

The role of the pituitary in the processes of growth and differentiation. A. A. Voitkevich. *Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. R.* 1939, 11, 2430. — After a review of work on the coordination of the hormones of the anterior lobe with the different cell elements of the pituitary, a study of the biol. activity of the different kinds of cells for the purpose of investigating the origin of the principal hormones is reported. Basophilic and eosinophilic groups of cells were isolated from the pituitary of cattle. From 1.5 to 2 mg. of these cells were implanted in tadpoles and larger doses in axolotls. The basophilic cells accelerated metamorphosis. The eosinophilic cells activated the growth of the larvae and retarded metamorphosis. After implantation of the basophilic cells the thyroid gland of the larvae showed thyreotropic activity, which was not shown after implantation of the eosinophilic cells. From this, it was assumed that the anterior lobe of the pituitary exerts an influence on the thyroid gland. With birds (pigeons), implantation of the basophilic elements increased thyroid activity and the growth of feathers. Eosinophilic cells produced no effect. Implantation of basophilic cells in the abdominal cavity of infantile mice induced estrus; eosinophilic cells were inactive. From these findings it appears that the basophilic cells produce the thyreotropic and the gonadotropic hormones while the eosinophilic cells produce the growth hormone.

M. G. Moore

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

"The Importance Of Temperature In The Development Of Tadpoles. Institute Of Experimental Morphology, Moscow State University." (p. 749) by Voytkovich, A. A.

SO: PREDECESSOR OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY, (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 4

Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci. (Mbr., Biol. Sta., Physiol. Inst. im. Pavlov, -1939-;
Mbr., Lab. Development Mech.)

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

"Development and Behavior of Thyroidectomized Young Rooks," Dok. AN, 22, No. 6, 1939

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., and SMYSHLAYEVA, N.

Mbr., The Kazakh Institute of Medicine, Alma-Ata, 1946.

"Role of Endogenous Factors in the Natural Metamorphosis of Bufo Viridis Laurence,"
Dok "N, 53, No. 4, 1946

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

ca

Changes of thyrotropic function of the hypophysis under combined action of thiouracil and thyroid hormone. A. A. Voytkovich. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Ser. biol.* 1947-197-40 (in Russian).—Young rats were given with normal feed (a) thiouracil (10 days, 1% of feed wt.), (b) powd. thyroid (10 days, 0.5% of feed wt.), (c) same as (a) or (b) but each preceded by 10 days of the other, followed by 10 days of normal feed. Hypophyses failed to change wt., but the thyroids grow up to 8 times normal under the influence of thiouracil, while the thyroid led to decreased wt. of the animal thyroid glands. Thiouracil slightly increased the activity of hypophysis; powd. thyroid almost completely destroyed the activity of the hypophysis. Simultaneous administration of thiouracil and powd. thyroid gave results intermediate between those given by the individual substances. If the administration is not simultaneous, the final result is largely detd. by the material administered first. Differences in activity of the hypophysis of the thyroidectomized guinea pigs and rats upon treatment with thiouracil. N. Arkhangelskaya and A. A. Voytkovich. *Ibid.* 197-40.—White rats and guinea pigs were studied as to the hypophysis activity after thyroidectomy while under the influence of thiouracil, which was given in normal feed at 1% of feed wt. for 12-15 days. The hypophysis activity was tested on tadpoles of *Rana ridibunda*. Thiouracil gave typical goiter effect in normal rats but not in guinea pigs. In guinea pigs the hypophysis increased its activity under the influence of thiouracil and after thyroidectomy. In rats the effect was small. The hypophysis activity after thyroidectomy is directly dependent on its pre-operation level.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Differences in goiterogenic activity of sulfonamides and thiouracil derivatives. A. A. Vukobratovich (Karakal Akad. Sci., Alma-Ata), *Soyuz. Khim. Med.* 23, 61 (1917). -The compounds were administered to rats in 1% admixt. to food. Sulfanilamide gave a slight thyroid gland increase and some weakening of food activity. A somewhat stronger action was observed with sulfathiazole. Sulfapyridine, sulfadiazine, disulfan and sulfazale increased the thyroid gland up to 300% with a marked drop of food activity of the tissues. Thiouracil gave a 300% increase, thionuril and methylthionuril over 600%. The hypophysis in all of the above cases showed no significant change in wt., only a moderate and irregular increase of food activity. Prolonged feeding of sulfapyridine at 0.10% gave no effect other than a slightly higher activity of the hypophysis; the thyroid effects however climb rapidly with increasing intake. At 1% feeding level the changes in the thyroid are definite within 2 days and after 6 days the tissue becomes essentially inactive; under these conditions, the hypophysis activity slowly declines for 8 days, then begins a rise which continues even after 20 days.

G. M. Kowdoff

(i) M. Howard

4489

VOITKEVICH, A. A.

"On the factors determining the feather formation in birds." (p. 253) by A. A. Voitkevich

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XXIII, No. 2, 1947

VOITKEVICH, A. A.

FA 1T85

USSR/Medicine
Sulfidin - Effect

Feb 1947

"The Removal and Prevention of the Goitrous Effect
of Sulfidin by the Thyroid Gland Hormone," A A
Voitkevich, 3 pp

"Byul Ekspier Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 2

From the histologic laboratory of the neuro-clinic
of the Second Medical Institute

1T85

Some results of the action of sulfidine and thiouracil. A. A. Yul'kevich (Alma Ata Med. Inst.). *Sov. Zh. Eksp. Biol. Med.* 23, 254-7 (1967).—Rats were made on two different age groups of white rats of both sexes. Group 1 comprised young rats 23-25 days old (av. wt. 20 g.) and group 2 rats over 2 mo. old (av. wt. 112 g.). Groups were subdivided into control, sulfidine supplement, and thiouracil diet supplement series. A standard dose (1% agent based on feed dry wt.) was added to wheat flour daily ration and fed to group 1 for 45 days and group 2 for 80 days. 16 animals from each group were then sacrificed. Endocrine and other organs were immediately removed to fixative. Tabulated wt. given for pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, testes, seminal vesicles, ovaries, uterus, spleen, liver, and total body wt. show that changes induced in the two groups are qualitatively much the same. In group 1, pituitary gland of sulfidine-treated animals had increased 50% as compared with controls, while even greater hypertrophy resulted from thiouracil. Marked increase in thyroid wt. resulted from both drugs but were greater for thiouracil; increase in adrenals was slight but greater in the older group. Growth of accessory male sex glands was markedly depressed as compared with controls in young rats, but stimulated in the older group, particularly by thiouracil. The ovary did not alter materially from treatment but the uterus decreased about 80% in size with sulfidine and about 75% with thiouracil. Spleen growth was curtailed somewhat, while liver hypertrophied, particularly with sulfidine. Total body wt. was also reduced by both drugs in each age group. Results obtained did not contradict those reported earlier for short term (12-15 days) expts., in which an inverse relationship was found between growth of the animal prior to feeding thiouracil and subsequent hypertrophy of the thyroid. Hypophysis

contained hypertrophied basophilic cells with vacuolated protoplasm. This phenomenon was more marked in the thiouracil series and was present to a greater degree in the younger animals. In thyroid microstructure typical follicular layers occurred but parts of the gland had imperfect forms; most of the thyroid consisted of continuous masses of small epithelial cells with homogeneous protoplasm. Signs of high glandular function characteristic of short-term treatment with sulfidine or thiouracil are completely lost under prolonged treatment. Male sex glands were not altered, although fewer sperms were noted. The liver showed signs of fatty infiltration but less marked than in thyroidectomy. It is concluded that in a hypothyroid state, no matter how produced, strong activation of the hypophysis occurs initially, which stimulates function of

other endocrine glands, especially in animals whose glands have attained a satisfactory state of differentiation. On younger animals the hypophysis controls the stimulating effect to a lesser degree or not at all. H. J. Ostfield

VOYTKEVICH, AA

ca

Relative reversibility of the changes caused by sulfidine and thionin in the organism. A. A. Volkovich (Alma Ata Med. Inst.). *Soyuz. Khim. Med. Med.* 23, 257-61 (1947); cf. C. A. 42, 2337b.—Results of feeding expts. with sulfidine (I) (1% based on dry feed wt.) on mature rats for 18 days followed by restoration of normal diet showed that 10-15 days elapsed before thyroid activity returned to normal, and even then 72% hypertrophy of the gland remained. In another expt. 26-day-old rats were fed 1% of I or thiouracil (II) for 95 days, then 1/2 of the animals sacrificed and the others returned to normal ration for 30 days. On normal diet the animals began to grow again, but not as fast as usual. Tabular data show effects on wt. of endocrine glands, accessory sex organs, spleen, and liver. The changes induced by I or II are accompanied by disturbances in function of numerous organs, just as occurs in endocrine derangements. The degree of reversibility of the action of these compounds (qualitatively the same) depends on duration of expt., dosage given, age, and physiol. state of the animal at start of expt., and period of time over which the return to normal is realized. H. J. O.

H. J. O.

ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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		PROCESSING AND PREPARATION DATA																												ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION DATA																											
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		Reaction of the thyroid apparatus on the goitrogenic factor upon administration of inorganic iodine compounds.																																																							
		A. A. Yulkevich (Inst. Regional Pathology, Alma-Ata). Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 23, 301-4(1947).—Young rats, on full diet, were given 1% of diet wt of thiouracil or sulfapyridine for disturbance of the thyroid function and sep. groups were given admin. 0.1% of KI. All expts. lasted 15 days, after which the animals were killed, thyroids were removed, weighed, and examd. histologically and by reaction on fatpoles. The following av. results are reported: hypophysis undergoes a slight loss in wt with thiouracil or sulfapyridine, alone or with KI, its bio. activity increases by about 10% with thiouracil or sulfapyridine and by 5% with addn. of KI. The thyroid increases in size by almost 300% with thiouracil, 250% with sulfapyridine, 400% with thiouracil-KI and 300% by sulfapyridine-KI; the bio. activity was: 15%, 25%, 3%, and 1%, resp. The epithelial height increased 250% with thiouracil alone, somewhat more with KI added, 100% with sulfapyridine and somewhat more with KI added.																																																							
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VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

Sep 1947

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid
Medicine - Thiouracil

"Reaction on Feather Forming Tissues as a Result of
Change of Function of Thyroid Gland Caused by Injec-
tion of Thiouracil," A. A. Voytkovich, I. A. Kostin,
Chair of General Biology (Director A. A. Voytkovich), Alma
of the Institute of Medicine, Imeni Molotov, Alma
Ata, 3 pp

"Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny"
Vol XIV, No 3

Much research has been done to establish the fact
that in vertebrates there is great relationship
between the hormones of thyroid gland and the genera-
23771

Sep 1947

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid (Contd.)
Medicine - Thiouracil

tion of new tissue. It was also noticed that this
was particularly true in the case of birds and their
ability to generate new feathers. It has been estab-
lished that it is possible to determine the change
of concentration of the thyroid hormone by careful
investigation of the feathers of the birds. Sub-
mitted 6 May 1947.

23771

ca

Voytkovich, A. A.

Change of gonadotropic function of hypophysis under influence of thioracil in varying conditions of illumination. A. A. Voytkovich (Karakh Med. Inst., Alma-Ata). *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Biol. Med.* 24, 253-6 (1947).—In athyroidism, induced by chronic inactivation of the thyroid hormone, the hypophysis shows a parallel increase of the no. of hypertrophied basophils and concn. of gonadotropin. The formation of the gonad. stimulant can be enhanced somewhat by continued illumination of the test animals (controls kept in the dark). The test animals were rats; the hormone was inactivated by administration of thioracil. G. M. Kosolapoff

C A

Species and age differences in the reaction of the most important endocrine organs to thiouracil. A. A. Votke-
vich (Kazakh Molotov Med. Inst., Alma-Ata). *Fiziol. ZHUR.* 33, 791-803 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1948, I, 778; cf. C.A. 42, 6940d. — An exptl. study was made of the relative differences in the sizes of the pituitary and thyroid glands, of the factors controlling the hormonal activity of these glands, and of the differences in their reaction to thiouracil (1). The following exptl. animals were used: white rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, chickens (Leghorn), and land turtles (*Testudo horsfieldi*). Tests were made by biol. methods on the glands of normal animals and on those of animals to which I had been administered. Differences observed in the reactions of glands from animals of different ages and of different species toward I were dependent on a series of ontogenetic factors, which, in turn, det. the species differences in the postembryonic period of development.
M. G. Moore

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CA</p> <p>Inhibition of growth-promoting factors by sulfonamides and thiouracil. A. A. Voytkovich. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 80, 226-227(1947); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1947, II, 013; cf. <i>C.A.</i> 41, 6341c.—Rpts. on rats showed that sulfonamides, sulfidine, sulfazole, and thiouracil all had a definitely inhibiting effect on the growth of the animals. Sulfidine produced the greatest effect and sulfazole the least. The inhibiting effect is explained as due to chem. reduction of the growth hormone of the pituitary body and the hormone of the thyroid gland. M. G. Moore</p>																									
<p>ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
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CA Voytkevich, A.A.

Change in the thyrotropic activity of avian hypophysis after castration and thyroidectomy. A. A. Voytkevich and N. Arkhangel'skaya (Med. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow). Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 87, 971-4 (1947).—Castration of a cock causes a slight diminution of the size of the spleen, increase of the size of hypophysis by almost 100% and increase of its biol. activity by some 300% (tailpole test). Thyroidectomy causes a great increase of liver size (300-400%), decrease of spleen by 50%, decrease of seminal app. by 50%, increase of hypophysis by some 70% and increase of its biol. activity about 300%. G. M. K.

CA VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

11 H

Depression by sulfonamides and thiouracils of the endocrine regulation of general development in dogs. A.A. VOITKEVICH (Acad. Sci., Alma-Ata). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 58, 2135-8 (1917).—Young pups that were fed with 25-200 mg./kg. of sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole, thiouracil or methylthiouracil added to the diet for 2-23 days, showed hypertrophy of the thyroid and vascularization of thyroid tissues. They were apathetic and general growth retardation was readily seen in the longer expts. Expts. with pregnant dogs and their progeny indicated that the drugs can penetrate the placenta or can be carried in the milk. G. M. Kosolapoff

VOYTKIVICH, A. A., PROF

USSR/Medicine - Sulfanilamides and Derivatives Feb 48

Medicine - Endocrine Glands

"Sulfanilamides and Factors of Endocrine Regulation in the Development of an Organism," Prof A. A. Voytkivich, Kazakh Med Inst iment V. M. Molotov, Regional Pathol Inst, Acad Sci, Kazakh SSR, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 2

Reports experiments on animals to determine the effect of sulfanilamides on thyroid gland and hypophysis by biological analysis of their functions. Describes how orexinous condition was produced in young rats by administration of sulfanilamide or sulfanilamide. Recommends utilization of thyroid gland hormone as indicator of secondary phenomena in sulfamide therapy.

4/49758

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

42155 VOYTKEVICH, A. A. Torzhestvo peredovoy michurinskoy biologii.
Zdravookhraneniye kazakhstana, 1948, No.7, c.3-8.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

VOYTKEVICH, ANATOLIY, ANATOLYEVICH

"Principles of Humoral Regulation of Post-Embryonic Morphogenesis," Zhur. Obshch. Biol., 9, No. 1, 1948.

Voytkovich, A.A.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>ea</p> <p>Naming of the hormones of the glandular section of the hypophysis. A. A. Voytkovich. (Kazakh Med. Inst., Alma-Ata). <i>Psitol. Zhur.</i> (J. Physiol.) 44, 151-3 (1948). — Discussion with criticisms of the current nomenclature. G. M. Korotapoff</p>		11	
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
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<p>101000 HET ONY GAT</p>		<p>101000 HET ONY GAT</p>	

11-H

Ca

Comparison of goiterogenic action of sulfonamides and thiouracil in chickens. A. A. Votkevich. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 89, 205-9(1948); cf. C.A. 41, 6341a; 42, 675a. Five-day chicks were fed the usual wheat flour ration to which 1% thiouracil or sulfonamide (sulfapyridine, disulfan) or thiourea was added. The duration of the expt. was 10 days after which the thyroids and hypophyses were removed and histologically examined. (owing to the short time of the expt. the deviation from norm was small as far as general body growth was concerned. The sulfonamides failed to affect the size of thyroids while thiouracil and thiourea gave substantially larger thyroids (6 and 3 times normal, resp.). The sulfonamide-treated specimens had smaller than normal height of follicular epithelium; the thiouracil and thiourea specimens a much higher epithelium. The high response level of chick thyroids to thyroid hormone makes them excellent test specimens for such studies. G. M. K.

ASB-5LA DETAILURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; SOBOLEVA, E.L.

Data on the histophysiology of the intermediate lobe of the hypophysis in connection with hypothalamic neurosecretion. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 3[i.e.53] no.3:96-102 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PITUITARY BODY) (HYPOTHALAMUS)
(NEUROCHEMISTRY)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A., prof. (Voronezh)

Neurosecretory component of the adaptation reaction. Pat. fiziol.
i eksp. terap. 5 no.6:73-80 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY)) (PITUITARY BODY)
(NEUROCHEMISTRY)

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

USSR/Medicine - Heredity

Apr 1948

Medicine - Abnormalities and Deformities

"The Phenomenon of Hereditary Monstrosity as a
Manifestation of Malformation Potentiality," A. A.
Voytkevich, Kazakh Med Inst, Alma-Ata, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LX, No 2

Discovered one frog with malformation of dual right
legs. This led to further studies which showed that
out of 2,500 tadpoles there were some 73 with mal-
formation of dual right legs. Briefly describes
hereditary factors of this phenomenon. Submitted by
Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen, 13 Feb 1948.

62T65

VOYTKEVICH, A. A.

P 68782

~~USSR/Medicine - Thyroid, Regeneration~~
Medicine - Gonads

~~May 1948~~

"The Relationship of the Active Beginnings of the
Thyroid Glands and Gonad in the Morphogenic Process,"
A. A. Voytkovich, Kazakh Med Inst imeni V. M. Molotov
Alma-Ata, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 5

Studies to discover basic factor that determines
specific regeneration process in birds. Particular
attention given to genetic determining properties of
regeneration of tissues and hormones of thyroid gland.
Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen 29 Mar
1948.

68782

PA 35/49T55

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid
Medicine - Thiouracil

Aug 48

"The Dependence of the Thyroid Gland Reaction in Guinea Pigs Upon Thioureate From the Hypophysis-Thyroid Complex," A. A. Voytkovich, Kazakh Med Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Alma Ata, 4 pp
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 6
Experimented in giving thiouracil (1% of weight of dry food) to pregnant guinea pigs. Observed no change in size or microstructure of thyroid glands of guinea pigs receiving thiouracil in last period of pregnancy. However, thiouracil exerted definite influence on offspring. Conducted similar experiments on adult sterile guinea pigs. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbelli, 28 Jul 48.

35/49T55

VOITKEVICH, A. A.

"Vegetative heredity of animal organisms with changed developmental processes."
(p. 191) by Voitkevich, A. A. & G. V. Khomillo

SO: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii) Vol. X, No. 3, 1949

VOYTYEVICH, A. A.

PA 64/49T70

USSR/Medicine - Sulfamides
Medicine - thyroid gland

Jul/Aug 49

"Test of the Theory of the Activity of Sulfamides and Thiouracates," A. A. Voytyevich, Chair of Gen Biol, Kazakh Med Inst, Imeni V. M. Molotov, Alma-Ata, 12 pp

"Izvestiia Zhur SSSR" Vol XXIV, NO 4 - 428-39

Tests data compiled from studies on the autonomic reaction of the thyroid gland to sulfamides and thiouracates. Author claims that these data led him to the conclusion that it was erroneous to consider that thiouracates have an inhibitive action on the thyroid gland, and that he could

64/49T70

USSR/Medicine - Sulfamides (Contd)

Jul/Aug 49

find nothing to support the general US view that the thyroid gland could be blocked by sulfamides or thiouracates.

64/49T70

CA VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Effect of temperature on thyrotropic activity of the hypophysis. A. A. Voytkovich (Kazakh State Med. Inst., Alma-Ata). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 60, 873-4 (1949). - Guinea pigs and white rats were kept either at 4-5° or 22-5°. At the lower temp. the thyrotropin level in the hypophysis was about 50% of that in the animals kept at the higher temp. (thiouracil had but little effect on the results), with the effect being more pronounced in guinea pigs than in rats, where temporary effects were usual. The rats which were given daily doses of sulfapyridine showed max. hypertrophy of thyroid at 4-5°, while at 22-5° the changes in the hypophysis were insignificant. In guinea pigs the hypophysis activity was low in the 4-5° animals and did not come to normal levels in long expts.; this indicates poor adaptability of the animals to external conditions. (G. M. Koudapoff

(BA - A III Mr '53:303)

VOYTKEVICH, A.A.

Effect of antithyroid substances on the growth and differentiation
of young dogs. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. kraev. pat. no.6:116-140 '50.
(THYROID GLAND) (MLBA 9:8)
(SULFUR IN THE BODY)
(GROWTH)

VOYTKHEVICH, A.A.

Antithyroid effect in the combined action of various compounds
containing serum. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. kraev. pat. no. 6:141-146
'50. (MLRA 9:8)

(THYROID GLAND) (SULFONAMIDES)
(PITUITARY BODY)

155T.2

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid Gland
Hormones

Jan 50

"Reaction of the Thyroid Gland of Guinea Pigs to
Thiouracil Under Various Temperatures," A. A.
V. M. Molotov, Alma-Ata, Kazakh Med Inst Imeni

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXX, No 1

Experiments conducted to determine whether tem-
perature of media will vary reaction of thyroido-
hypophyseal complex of a specie to such a degree
as to make them comparable to reaction observed
in another specie. Determined that admin-

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid Gland (Contd)

155T.2

Jan 50

istration of thiouracil in white rats at low tem-
peratures produced reactions such as were obtained in
animals which differed in species and with respect to
activity of thyroido-hypophyseal interrelationship.
Submitted by Acad I. A. Orbell 27 Oct 49.

155T.2

C. V. ... A. A.

114

Changes in the reaction of the thyroid with thiouracil caused by methyltestosterone. A. A. Kuznetsov (V. I. Molotov Med. Inst., Alma-Ata). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 801-4 (1959); cf. *ibid.* 70, 161 (1959); *C.A.B.* 43, 3086c.—The literature on the possible effect of sex hormones on the reaction of thyroid and hypophysis with thiouracil is reviewed. Expts. with guinea pigs and cocks in which thiouracil (100 mg. daily for guinea pigs and 300 mg. for cocks) and methyltestosterone (300 γ and 600 γ , resp., daily) were administered alone and simultaneously for 25 days, showed a very considerable decrease of hypertrophy of the thyroid when methyltestosterone was administered with thiouracil; the complete loss of the biol. activity of the gland was prevented. The results were analogous in normal and in castrated specimens. Thiouracil alone caused greater than normal effects on the thyroid in castrated cocks.

G. M. Kuznetsov

VOITKEVICH, A. A.

Thyroid and pituitary function in combined administration
of thyroid antagonist and thyroïdin. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR,
8 no. 2:313-316 11 Nov. 1951.
(CJML 21:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. D. Speranskiy 11 September 1951.
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Function of the thyroid and hypophysis during combined administration of antithyroid preparation and thyroloidin A. A. Votkevich (V. M. Molotov Kazakh Med. Inst., Alma-Ata-44 S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 313-14(1951); cf. C.A. 44, 717d.—Administration of sulfapyridine and (or) thyroloidin (I) to young rats over 10-day periods gave the following results: With combined administration the thyroid wt. was rather close to that obtained with I alone. Hypophysis activity declined in specimens from sulfapyridine administration, but was higher than that observed with I administration. In pigeons fed methyl-thiourea followed by I, a severe reduction of thyroid tissue activity took place with hypertrophy; a significant drop of hypophysis activity was also observed. Feeding hypophysis, ext. followed by I gave superatrophic thyroid tissue and very low hypophysis activity. G. M. Korolapoff

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